

# The Times-Democrat.

OL. XII. NO. 299.

LIMA, OHIO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1896.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

## ADDITIONAL LIEN LAW.

enters Will Offer One to Each Legislature.

## SICK BENEFITS LIMITED.

tion of Carpenters and Joiners  
ill Urge Some Important Leg-  
islation—The Election  
of Officers.

ELAND, Sept. 29.—The United  
hood of Carpenters and Joiners  
ted the payment of sick benefits  
in future no member will be  
uch benefits for a longer period  
wo years.

solution was passed in favor of  
ting immigration to 50,000 a year.  
s connection, the Lodge-Corlies  
as approved, with a proviso that  
rants should be distributed by a  
of 10 members appointed from the  
organizations, who would see that  
nors were not sent to already  
owed fields of labor; all immi-  
s failing to find employment  
100 days to be sent back to the  
y they came from.

ergetic agitation will be started  
e enforcement of the 8-hour day  
localities. A satisfactory lien  
ill be offered for the consideration  
all state legislatures.

ers were elected as follows:  
Lloyd of Boston, general presi-  
P. J. McGuire of Philadelphia,  
ary-treasurer; William Flogg of  
ton, Mo., and A. W. Swartz of  
ney, Pa., were chosen members  
executive board.

## ITCHED THE CONVENTION.

e-of-the-Road Populists of Ne-  
braska Are Frustrated.

COLX, Neb., Sept. 29.—Only C. M.  
of Lincoln and Dr. Bryant of  
lk were at 2114 O street at 2 p. m.  
purpose of holding a middle-of-  
ad Populist state convention, pur-  
to a call published last week.  
all was immediately taken possi-  
by about 100 free silver Demo-  
and Populists and all attempts to  
ct the business of the convention  
failures. Clark said that so long  
straight Bryan and Watson elec-  
and candidates for state offices  
I have to go on the ticket by peti-  
anyway, it would be as well to  
up the petition and name the can-  
s at a conference to be held later.  
ou Mr. Clark had declared his in-  
m to move by petition Mr. Cor-  
sized the gavel and assumed the  
manship of the convention. Clark  
e was in this movement for the  
se of rescuing the Populist party  
ebraska from the clutches of De-  
vey. He said an attempt was be-  
made to sell out the Populists and  
od against it. He denounced the  
on by which Watson was to be ad-  
into the hands of Democracy by  
or Allen and Governor Holcomb.  
ne one made the remark that  
body was a middle-of-the-roader.  
this Mr. Clark exclaimed: "You  
doubt as near the middle of the  
as you would be if you were in

ving captured the convention the  
nition of free silver Democrats  
Populists passed a resolution in-  
g the Holcomb-Allen brand of  
lark and the fusion state and na-  
l ticket and adjourned.

## Policy Holders Will Resist.

W YORK, Sept. 29.—A meeting of  
7 holders interested in the affairs  
e United States Mutual Accident  
iation was held. The association  
een in the hands of a receiver for  
ar, and an order was recently ob-  
d by the receiver, Henry Win-  
Gray, from Judge Lawrence,  
h requires all policy holders who  
not paid assessments which were  
within the terms of their policies  
e the same. The result of the  
ing was a decision to advise all de-  
nts to refuse to pay and to fight  
rder.

## Is It Down?

TSBURGH, Sept. 29.—Two weeks ago  
adless body of a man was found  
e Monongahela river near Eliza-  
ad at last the head and clothing  
e man were found buried in a  
e near where the body was dis-  
ed. The head was in a well pre-  
state. A decided reser-bleance to  
e Lee Downes, a seafarer from Bal-  
e, was discovered by the police.

## Condition of seamen's Unions.

W YORK, Sept. 29.—Del-gate Mo-  
i of the International Federation  
arine Trades in Great Britain held  
e conference with Agent James H.  
ans of the Atlantic Seacoast Men's  
e. The purpose of Mr. McHugh's  
e is to discuss a plan for the federa-  
e of the British and American sea-  
s unions.

## Rates to Canton.

ICAGO, Sept. 29.—The western roads  
taken further action regarding  
e Canton, O., during the remain-  
e the campaign. They have agreed  
ake a rate of one fare for the round  
from points in Kansas and Ne-  
a for parties of 10 or over.

## Thatcher's successor.

W YORK, Sept. 29.—Willard P. Por-  
t of Watertown was nominated by  
Democratic state committee for  
rior to take the place of John Boyd  
cher. Frederick C. Chaub of Lewis  
nominated for lieutenant governor  
to the place of Mr. Porter.

## Work For One Thousand.

ALTHAM, Mass., Sept. 29.—About  
operators returned to work in the  
of the Boston Manufacturing com-

many of this place and others, will be  
taken in and given employment from  
time to time, until the entire force will  
be at work again.

New Theater Opened.  
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—The Century  
theater, which has been in the course  
of erection for more than a year at a  
cost of nearly \$2,000,000, was opened  
here. The building covers half a square  
and is of white marble with a gray  
granite foundation.

## WILL PUT WATSON OFF.

Threatening Letter Received by the  
Populist Vice President.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 29.—Tom Wat-  
son has given out an anonymous letter,  
purporting to come from California.  
In part the letter reads as follows:  
"If you had a particle of manhood about you,  
you would have resigned long ago, when you  
see that you are not wanted. One hundred of  
us have sworn to put you off the ticket, if you  
do not get out of your own accord before the  
15th of October. A word to the wise is suffi-  
cient."

## FAST WHEELMEN.

Michael, the Welshman, Covers Five Miles  
In Record-Breaking Time.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 29.—The na-  
tional circuit meet of the League of  
American Wheelmen opened at the an-  
nual interstate fair at this place and as  
a result over 10,000 persons were pres-  
ent, the largest in the history of the  
fair. John S. Johnson, paced by two  
quads and a triplet, beat all previous  
public records for one mile, crossing the  
tape in 1:47 flat, the best previous time  
being 1:48, made by Tyler at Wal-  
tham, Mass., in 1894.

"Jimmie" Michael, the Welshman  
paced by two quads and a triplet, cov-  
ered five miles in 9:51 4-5, the fastest time  
ever made on any track. The best rec-  
ord ever made on a trotting track such  
as this one, was by Michael four days  
ago at Waverly park, when he estab-  
lished a record of 10:01 1-5. There  
were a number of "spills" in several of  
the events. In the third heat of the  
two mile handicap professional, Otto  
Ziegler, the California wonder, broke  
his ribs. The races of the day were the  
professional events, in which first hon-  
ors were carried off by Arthur Gardiner  
of Chicago and Tom Cooper of Detroit.

## From Ancient Athens.

Boston, Sept. 29.—There was an in-  
teresting gathering in the mayor's of-  
fice when Mayor Quincy received a de-  
legation that had been commissioned to  
bring to him, the chief magistrate of  
the American Athens, the testimonial  
of regard and appreciation from the  
mayor of ancient Athens. Rev. Peter  
MacQueen of Somerville, who was spe-  
cially deputized to convey the message  
and medals, headed the delegation.

## Gold Reserve Rising.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The treasury  
lost \$76,000 in gold coin and \$22,220 in  
bars which leaves the true amount of  
the reserve \$122,045,550. In addition  
to this amount \$2,000,000 in gold coin  
was deposited in the New York  
sub-treasury in exchange for currency.  
This amount of gold in sight added to  
that already delivered will bring the re-  
serve up to about \$127,000,000.

## Trial of Tobacco Officers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—In part 1, gen-  
eral sessions, Judge Fitzgerald set the  
date for hearing the argument in a  
demurrer against the indictment of the  
American Tobacco company's officers  
for Nov. 4 next. The indictment which  
was found last May charged the com-  
pany with unlawfully forming a com-  
bination to fix and control the price of  
cigarettes.

## He Was Murdered.

VANMETER, Ky., Sept. 29.—It is now  
developed that David Rogers, found on  
the railroad track Sept. 18, torn to  
pieces, was murdered and put on the  
track. Charles Harman has given in-  
formation that he saw two men place  
the body on the track. A bloody club  
near the spot and the absence of blood  
on the track add support to the theory  
of murder.

## Dangerously Ill.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 29.—Mr. Alex-  
ander McDonald of Virginia, the United  
States minister to Persia, who arrived  
here on Sept. 26 from the United States  
on board the American line steamship  
New York, was dangerously ill with  
bronchitis during the voyage and is now  
lying at the Southwestern hotel under  
the care of a physician.

## Knocked From a Trestle.

ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 29.—John Ap-  
plegate, an aged man living near York-  
town, went to sleep on the edge of a  
trestle on the Big Four east of this city,  
and was struck by the fast mail at 10  
o'clock. He was knocked down into  
the water. His recovery is impossible.

## Compelled School to Close.

PRIMA, O., Sept. 29.—The local board  
of health took action compelling the  
board of education to close the South  
street school for an indefinite length of  
time on account of the janitor's daugh-  
ter being confined in the basement of  
the building with scarlet fever.

## American Money Not Desired.

TORONTO, Sept. 29.—Following the  
example by McGill university of Mon-  
treal the Toronto university authorities  
decided not to accept American money  
at par from students across the border  
in payment of their fees.

## Dates of Sale.

LIMA, O., Sept. 29.—Judge Ricks of  
the United States court has ordered the  
personal assets and real estate belong-  
ing to the defunct Lima National bank  
to be sold on Nov. 12.

In 1837 St. John's was almost de-  
stroyed by fire. The estimated value  
of the burned houses and their con-  
tents was \$5,000,000.

## FIRST OF THE WEEK.

Columbiana County Sends a Delegation  
to Call on McKinley.

CANTON, O., Sept. 29.—The first or-  
ganized delegation to call on Major Mc-  
Kinley this week came from Lisbon,  
Columbiana county, O., and arrived at  
12:30 p. m. on a special train of 10  
coaches. It was made up of employes  
of the Lisbon tin plate mills, farmers,  
business men and mechanics from the  
vicinity, and was accompanied by the  
Lisbon City band. Hon. R. W. Taylor,  
McKinley's successor in congress, made  
the introductory address.

The delegates from the African Meth-  
odist Episcopal conference at Cleveland  
next called on Major McKinley. Bish-  
ops Lee and Amert acted as spokesmen.  
Major McKinley said in part:

My Fellow Citizens—This is to me a most  
interesting and inspiring call. I appreciate  
the kind words, the earnest words, the al-  
most words spoken by Bishop Amert. They  
move my soul. They inspire me with con-  
fidence. I wish his voice and his patriotic  
sentiments, so well expressed, might have been  
heard by thousands rather than by the few  
hundred gathered here to-day.

I am glad to meet the ministers of the Afri-  
can Methodist Episcopal church. That you  
should have set aside business of your annual  
conference long enough to pay me a visit is an  
honor which I greatly appreciate and shall  
always remember. It is a marvelous civilization  
in which we live, a civilization that recog-  
nizes the common and universal brother-  
hood of man.

It is a glorious constitution, the American  
constitution under which we live that secures  
to every citizen beneath our flag absolute  
freedom of religious doctrine and privilege  
and holds a constitution that recognizes  
neither creed nor color, nor race, nor na-  
tionality, nor caste, nor classes; but protects and  
defends all alike. The history of your race is  
one of wonderful progress under the most  
trying circumstances. You have demonstrated  
your patience and patriotism.

## WHEN ON THE TROLLEY.

Expert Advice For Those Who Travel on  
the Electric Cars.

For the benefit of those who travel  
on electric cars the following is  
given as advice from experts in that  
wonderful power: There are four  
things that are sure to occur to the  
electrical equipment of a street rail-  
way with a certain degree of regu-  
larity—the melting of fuse metals,  
the burning out of motors, the burn-  
ing of the insulation of wires under  
the floors or on the roofs of cars and  
the breaking and melting of trolley  
wires. They have often caused a  
needless panic, resulting in serious  
injury to some of the passengers.  
The fuse metal would not perform  
its proper function if it did not melt  
at the proper time and thus pre-  
vent a burning out of the motor.  
They often melt without any notice-  
able effect, but there are times when  
they vaporize with a vivid flash and  
loud report, but no injury can come  
to the passengers if they remain in  
their places.

As yet there is no means of effect-  
ually preventing the burning out of  
electric motors, which will occur at  
times on the best regulated street  
railroads. When this happens, it will  
not cause the slightest injury to pas-  
sengers who will remain quietly on  
the car until it stops. The effect pro-  
duced may be somewhat startling at  
times to the great majority of peo-  
ple who ride on the cars and prompt  
them to seek safety in precipitate  
flight from seeming danger. This  
has often resulted in personal injury  
to those who do so without stopping  
to think of the consequences.

All insulated covering used for  
electrical conductors is perishable,  
and its failure at times is to be ex-  
pected, as the materials used for this  
purpose are inflammable. For vari-  
ous reasons not necessary to enu-  
merate the covering on the electric  
wires in street cars takes fire and  
burns, but not rapidly, and as a  
rule the other portions of the car  
are seldom damaged. Here again  
there is no danger to the people on  
the car if they wait until it stops  
and then leave it quietly.

The trolley wires will and do  
break, but in doing so they will not  
injure those persons who remain in  
their seats. If it is necessary to  
leave the car, do it leisurely and  
quietly. The broken trolley wire  
will not injure any one who does not  
touch it.—Boston Transcript.

## A Pretty Trenchcoat.

A trenchcoat a yard square is made  
from pale blue linen ornamented by re-  
naissance lace braid in cream white.  
These braids are laid on the stamped  
design and sewed down along the edges.  
The design itself is a wide band in con-  
ventional figures that extend diagonally  
across the cloth in leaves and flowers.  
The same design is used in the corners.  
Each side the band there is applied a  
wide band of terebinth lace in a beau-  
tiful open pattern. The same lace is  
used as a frill around the cloth. The  
design would be pretty for a bedroom  
stand cover if worked on pale green or  
canary colored linen.—New York Post.

## Will Wear a Police Star.

Mrs. S. V. Root of St. Paul has been  
appointed by Mayor Morin as a special  
police officer, possessing full power to  
make arrests. Mrs. Root will not patrol  
a beat, yet she will wear a star. She  
desired the appointment to aid her work  
in connection with the Rose home, an  
institution for the reformation of fallen  
women, with which she has long been  
connected.

## Mrs. Louise Agassiz.

Mrs. Louise Agassiz, wife of Profes-  
or Agassiz, is sometimes called the god-  
mother of Radcliffe college, which is  
the woman's department of Harvard.  
It was Mrs. Agassiz who first thought  
of naming the college for Anne Rad-  
cliffe, the first woman who ever made a  
bequest to the institution.

Many persons are so sensitive to  
the changes of weather that they are  
themselves natural barometers and can  
foretell a change, though unable  
to explain the manner in which they  
are affected by it.

## BUSINESS CHANCE.

WANTED Men in this city with \$100 cash  
capital to start a branch office of our  
business. \$200 to \$500 per month can easily  
be made. No agency our instant plan  
scheme, but a strictly legitimate and perma-  
nent office business; now in operation in  
several cities, yielding money. Reliable  
parties with the "required" capital, hearing  
business address immediately, W. P. Co., 415  
429 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

The first United States coins bore  
the likeness of Martha Washington.  
The general was greatly annoyed  
and had the die altered, fearing that  
his political opponents would con-  
struct the image on the coin as indi-  
cating a desire for royal honors.

## WANTED

FOR SALE—Good milk cow. Enquire at  
611 north McDonald street.

FOR RENT—Four upstairs rooms. Gas and  
water in the rooms. Enquire at 631 north  
Elizabeth street.

FOR SALE—A Half acre cheap. For par-  
ticulars inquire at the De La Flora sa-  
loon.

WANTED—Girl for general housework.  
Enquire at once of Mrs. I. E. Avery  
618 west high street.

FOR RENT—Good 4 room house with all  
modern improvements; cellar, large lit-  
tered cistern, good well of water, and barn.  
For information call at 725 west North street  
a c.

## The Mammoth

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thing for everybody; it gratifies the wealthy; it gladdens the wage earner. Hon-  
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tice is The Mammoth's.

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specific identity with your present needs. It will pay you to at least "interview"  
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Tweeds,  
Cassimeres,  
Cheviots,  
Vicunas,  
Homespuns,  
Box Cloths,  
Kerseys,  
Olefinchilles,  
Meltons,  
Montagnacs,  
Frenas, Beavers.

## Correct Expressions of This Season's Styles.

### BOYS' SUITS.

Boys' two-piece Suits  
in Junior Reefer, Vet-  
tee and Double breast-  
ed styles, sizes 3 to 16,  
made from fine, Un-  
dressed Worsteds, fancy  
Tweeds, Velvets, Cas-  
simeres and Scotch  
Plaids, beautifully got-  
ten up and worth \$5  
each gauged by others' prices,

### \$3.

### YOUTHS' SUITS.

Several lots of  
Youths' single and  
double breasted Sack  
Suits, ages 13 to 19,  
made from Clay Wor-  
teds, black, blue and  
fancy Cheviots, Tweeds  
and Cassimeres, per-  
fect in fit and of fault-  
less style. Worth, as  
prices go elsewhere,  
\$10 and \$12.

### \$8.

## HATS.

Special drive—40 dozen Men's  
regular \$2.50 values in Derby  
and Fedora Hats, in all the  
new blocks and every stylish  
color, silk bound and trimmed,

### \$1.50.

50 dozen Men's and Boys' Golf  
and Yacht Caps,

### 23c.

## NECKWEAR.



Over 100 dozen Tecks, Four-in-  
Hands, Bows and String Ties,  
all silk and satins, the latest  
fall and winter styles. Our  
special price

### 23c

SEE OUR BIG WINDOW.

## HABERDASHERY.

50 dozen of Men's fine nat-  
ural wool Shirts and Drawers,  
regular 90c values, special  
price,

### 48c

2 cases of Men's \$1 Hygienic  
Fleeced Underwear, natural  
gray and mottled shades, now  
the garment,

### 73c

2 cases of Men's Derby ribbed  
woolen Underwear, dark brown,  
fawn and blue colors, silk faced  
and finished seams, regular  
\$1.50 values, our special price,

### 95c

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Six months, in advance.....2.50  
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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.  
NATIONAL.  
For President,  
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,  
of Nebraska.  
For Vice President,  
ARTHUR SEWALL,  
of Maine.  
STATE.  
Secretary of State,  
CHILTON A. WHITE,  
of Brown county.  
Judge of Supreme Court,  
E. J. BLANDIN,  
of Cleveland.  
Dairy and Food Commissioner,  
WILLIAM BEAUMONT,  
of Licking.  
Member Board of Public Works,  
WILLIAM BEAUMONT,  
of Licking.  
For Presidential Electors at Large,  
M. FECHHEIMER,  
of Hamilton county.  
T. E. POWELL,  
of Franklin county.

DISTRICT.  
For Member of Congress, 4th District,  
GEORGE A. MARSHAL,  
Shelby county.  
For Presidential Elector,  
MARTIN B. TRAINOR,  
of Darke county.

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.  
For Judge of the Circuit Court,  
CALEB H. NORRIS,  
of Marion county.

COUNTY.  
For Probate Judge,  
THEODORE D. KOBB.  
For Clerk of the Court,  
U. M. SHAPPELL.  
For County Auditor,  
PHILIP WALTHER.  
For Commissioner,  
T. C. BURNS.  
For County Recorder,  
ABRAM HARROD.  
For Prosecuting Attorney,  
J. C. RIDENOUR.  
For Infirmary Director,  
ELI MECHLING.

## DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

The Democrats of the third Judicial Circuit of Ohio, will meet in delegate convention at the city of Lima, Ohio, on Monday, October 6th, 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination one candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of said Circuit, to all the qualified term of Henry W. Sney, to be voted for at the next general election, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said convention.

The basis of representation in said convention will be one vote for every 100 votes or fraction of 844 or more votes cast for James E. Campbell for Governor of Ohio at the November election, 1896. No mass delegation admitted.

Upon the above apportionment, the several counties comprising the Circuit will be entitled to the following representation in the convention:

Counties	Votes	Delegates
Allen	4124	44
Argyle	3800	44
Crawford	4083	44
Dundane	3230	35
Hancock	3675	34
Hardin	3025	32
Henry	2841	30
Logan	1744	17
Marion	3074	34
Mercer	3322	35
Paulding	3279	35
Saratoga	3301	35
Seymour	4820	47
Union	1685	17
Van Wert	3422	34
Wyandot	2525	26
Total	510	510

Necessary to a choice.....510  
By order of committee,  
DAN BAILEY, Secretary.

## HANNA'S WORKERS' EXCURSION.

One of the Homestead Employees Describes the Trip to Canton.

A Homestead iron moulder who had gone on one of Hanna's free excursions to Canton, writes the following letter to the *Silver Knight*:

CANTON, Sept. 15 1896.  
You have doubtless read in the papers how we men employed in the iron works of Andrew Carnegie traveled to Canton by special train last week to pay our respects to Maj. McKinley. Judging from the reports in the papers the uninformed reader would imagine that we went there of our own volition. This is not so. I am one of those who suffered during the great Homestead strike, after which I was out of work for over a year, during which time I went to some of the leading cities of the country, even so far from my home as New Orleans, to obtain employment at my trade as an iron moulder, but failed because so many were out of work because of the hard times which arose under the McKinley tariff system. It was one year after the end of that strike that I returned to Homestead in rags, penniless and willing to accede to almost any conditions to get employment. I, an American citizen, had to almost go down on my knees and plead with tears in my eyes for employment. I got it. It was given to me as a bone is thrown to a starving dog, but at greatly reduced wages. You can imagine with what alacrity and with what love for the Hanna-Carnegie crowd I went to Canton to be lectured by Major McKinley. I can say without exaggeration that nearly every man who went on that trip shared my sentiments, and although we hurried for McKinley like slaves that we now are, in our hearts we nourished the hope of casting our ballot next November for the candidate of the people, Mr. Bryan.

Well, to describe the trip. It was a mixture of tragedy and comedy. The tragic part was the fact that we men who Major McKinley extols as American monarchs were forced to do that which we hated to do for fear lest we lost our employment. On the Saturday before the celebrated trip the foremen in the several departments notified such men as were desired to go on the proposed excursion and told them that their wages would be paid as usual on that day, and that a special train would carry them free of charge. Unfortunately I was one of the number. During the succeeding days we discussed the matter with bated breath, and some spoke of refusing boldly and walking out rather than to forfeit our independence. Wise counsel prevailed and on the morning of the excursion we assembled at the railroad station, each squad marshaled by the foreman of its department, and marched into the cars like

a lot of conscripts forced to go to war against their will. To sweeten the bitter pill, for our tyrants knew it was bitter, they furnished us beer on the train just as it is said that men led to the gallows in England in former days were given cakes and ale before being launched into eternity.

If there was any enthusiasm amongst us, it was the enthusiasm of slaves who laugh because they fear they will be whipped if they look sullen. We reached Canton, were detained—I believe that is the proper expression—and marched down the street to Major McKinley's house, each squad still marshaled by its foreman. Arrived there, Mark Hanna's paw came out upon the porch, and our foreman told us to take off our hats, which we did. Any one from an old country, seeing us standing as on dress parade, bareheaded, before that man upon the porch, would have imagined that he was some crowned monarch and that we were enlisted soldiers, any one of whom would be sent to the guardhouse if he broke ranks. He told us how prosperous we had been when his protective tariff was in force and how glad we should be that we lived under a financial system which made every dollar as good as every other dollar. The man on my right nudged me with his elbow and I could hear him snickering. When we got back to Homestead he told me that he almost laughed out loud at McKinley's remark when he reflected that the bondholder got gold dollars, and lots of them, and the workman got silver dollars, and blamed few of them. The papers say that we cheered; so we did. Whenever the foreman desired us to cheer he gave a signal and when McKinley finished telling us how glad we ought to be that we were alive—for that was about all the sum and substance of his speech—the foremen waved their hats three times and gave three cheers, and of course we had to do the same.

We are back in Homestead. Our noses are to the grindstone once more. Some people may think that we ought to be glad that our kind employers gave us a day's excursion and enabled us to look on such a great man as Major McKinley. I, for one, am not, and as I said before, most of those who went on the trip are not either. You look out for the vote in Homestead next November. If you publish my letter, please do not publish my name, for if I were known to have told the truth about that excursion I would be fired and black-listed in every foundry in the country.

Yours, for William Jennings Bryan and for free silver, which will protect the American workman and not the heathens in China and Japan, as the gold standard does.  
AN IRON MOULDER.

England has some power left yet. One day the news was telegraphed that Queen Victoria had written a sisterly letter to the sultan, entreating him to make his subjects let up on the Armenians. The same mailbag that conveyed her sisterly entreaty conveyed a state message from Salisbury to the effect that if the sultan did not cause the outrages to cease, England would make him do it. Then two days later came the announcement that "family influences" had been brought to bear on both the emperor of Germany and the czar of Russia to make them consent to England's programme. The point at which Great Britain is most powerful among the nations of Europe is in her family influences.

If anybody wants to get a lot of money and at the same time be as mean as any white man can be, let him go to work and earn the \$24,000 Excise Officer Weyer offers for information that will lead to the capture of a filibustering schooner leaving American or any shores. If it is only a filibustering schooner he helps the Spanish cruisers to capture, he will get \$3,000 provided the schooner is a craft of more than 205 tons. Weyer's fine and honorable diplomacy is revealed in his decree exempting the captains and crews of such captured vessels from all responsibility. This is an open bid to such captains and crews to be guilty of treachery and betray the men and cargoes intrusted to their care into the hands of Weyer.

Gail Hamilton was one of the few women who had a thorough understanding of the great economic and political questions of the time and who took a warm interest in them. Her mind, brilliant, powerful and logical, grasped both in outline and detail the topics which interest statesmen and economists. This made her services as a writer and thinker invaluable to Blaine. He perhaps knew and appreciated her better than anybody else. The witty, aggressive, sparkling essays with which she first made her reputation in *The Atlantic Monthly* were a revelation and a revolution in literary style in this country. It is to be hoped that the biography of Blaine, on which she had been engaged for several years, is completed.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.  
The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cad's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.



\$5.00.

the thousands. They know us, and they have confidence in our merchandise and methods of doing business. Friday afternoon and Saturday morning of this week. Mr. Robinson, the fur man, will be here with the latest New York styles in fur garments. He writes us that he will bring a much larger line



\$15.00.

**CARROLL & COONEY.**

## AGED RESIDENT.

Mrs. Elizabeth Busick Died at the Home of Her Son Yesterday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Busick, an aged and well-known resident, died at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of her son, Charles Busick, 438 south Pine street, after five weeks' illness. The deceased was born in Pennsylvania and was 76 years of age.

The funeral services will be held from the residence at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, and will be conducted by Rev. Baumgardner. The remains will be interred at Wesley chapel.

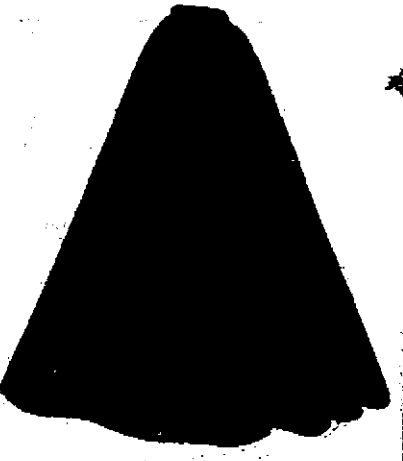
Newest and finest line of  
Lamps in Lima at Hoover Bros.

This store has not arrived at its present stage of usefulness by chance. There's luck or speculation about the business; it isn't the result of fortunate circumstances, but downright honest, hard work—wherein your interests as consumers have been carefully studied. We came here strangers. Our business friends to-day number into



\$8.50.

of samples than usual. This will be the last opportunity of having repair work attended to before cold weather sets in and a golden opportunity of securing a fur wrap that is absolutely correct in style, that is perfect fitting, that is well made and reasonably priced.



\$3.25.

## COURT HOUSE NEWS.

The commissioners are in session to-day allowing bills. They had intended to drive to the country, but the weather was too unfavorable.

Adam Zimmerman, guardian of Christena Welsner, a minor, filed his final account.

Mrs. Mary Landis has filed a suit for divorce against Wallis Landis. She asks for alimony and an allowance for their child.

Saturday, Oct. 3.

We will give free with one pound of tea, or one pound of Best on Earth baking powder, or four pounds of coffee, one extra heavy half-gallon glass pitcher. LIMA TEA CO.

## TO THE WORKHOUSE.

Joseph Shephard of Delphos Arrested for Stealing.

Joseph Shephard, of Delphos, was confined in the county jail last evening awaiting the convenient time for Sheriff Fisher to take him to Dayton, where he will be incarcerated in the work house to serve out a sentence of 30 days and a fine of \$10 and cost for stealing a pair of shoes and a razor.

Ladies, if Your Hair is Gray and grizzly, you can restore it to its own true color and make it grow rich and lustrous by using a few simple herbs. Ask either of the following druggists for a package of Marie Antoinette Hair Berbs. Ashton, McKelvie, Sanford, Harley or Enterprise. All reliable druggists.

# GOODING'S BARGAINS



.. FOR ..  
**This Week.**



**Shoes!**

Of real merit are those we sell at \$1.25 a pair. We warrant them, each and every pair, to be better than any shoes you get for \$1.50 a pair any place else.

<p><b>\$1.25</b> Misses' Needle or Square Toe Vici Kid Patent Leather Tip and Trimmed Lace or Button Shoes, the finest and best that's made. Sizes 8½ to 11. All widths.</p>	<p><b>\$1.25</b> Misses' Needle or Square Toe Vici Kid Button Shoes, dressy looking, good wearers, our regular \$1.50 quality. Sizes 1½ to 2.</p>	<p><b>\$1.25</b> Misses' Kangaroo Calf Patent Leather Tip School Shoes, warranted to outwear any two other pairs, heavy enough to wear well and light enough to look well.</p>
<p><b>\$1.25</b> 640 pairs of Ladies' Dongola Opera Toe Button Shoes, patent leather tips, C, D, E and E E lasts—our regular \$1.75 shoes, reduced to \$1.25.</p>	<p><b>\$1.25</b> BOYS' Iron Kings, in sizes 2½ to 5½, as good—yes better than any shoe that formerly cost you \$1.50. Needle or square toes.</p>	<p><b>\$1.25</b> LITTLE GENTS' Vici Kid or Dongola Dress Shoes, with either kid or patent leather tips—the very picture of a Men's \$3 shoe. Sizes 9 to 13½, reduced from \$4.75.</p>
<p><b>\$1.25</b> MEN'S TAP SOLE Brogans, warranted all solid leather, and as good as can be made.</p>	<p><b>\$1.25</b> MEN'S TAP SOLE Lace Shoes—a shoe not so clumsy as a Brogan, but warranted to wear well at any kind of work.</p>	<p><b>\$1.25</b> Our Men's \$1.25 Dress Shoes look as neat as many \$2.00 shoes. The wear is there all right. We warrant them to give you at least \$1.50 worth of wear.</p>

Take advantage of our prices. It's your regular trade we want at  
**GOODING'S,**  
230 North Main Street.



BRYAN-SEWELL



Free Silver

Better Times.

Meetings will be held in the various townships in Allen county as follows, at which the cause of the people in their fight for free silver and a return of better times will be presented by popular and eloquent speakers:

**SOUTH LIMA**—Tuesday evening, Sept. 23. Speaker M. L. Becker.  
**PERRY TOWNSHIP**—Tuesday evening, Sept. 23. A Silver Club will be organized.

**HARROD**—Thursday evening, Oct. 1. Speakers M. L. Becker and John Arnold.

**DELPHOS**—Thursday evening, Oct. 1st. Speakers Hon. Martin B. Trainor and Hon. George A. Marshall.

**BLUFFTON**—Friday evening, October 2. Speaker M. A. Hoagland.  
**PLICARD'S SCHOOL HOUSE**—Friday evening, October 2. Speaker R. C. Eastman.

**H. M. E.**—Saturday evening, Oct. 3. Speaker Chas. H. Adkins.

**HERRING**—Saturday evening, October 3. Speaker John Begg.

**D. CANTIENY, M. D.**

2, Public Square,

OVER OGDEN'S RESTAURANT

TELEPHONE 360,

24th St.

Best Phone 116. Dwelling 624 E. Market St.

**C. L. WARD, M. D.**

Office—217 W. High Street.

Opposite Postoffice Lima, Ohio. Office hours—10 to 12 a. m. 1 to 3 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

I. O. O. F. Notice.

All members of Lima Lodge No. 541, are requested to attend the regular meeting in their hall this evening, at 7 p. m. Work to the third, and business of importance.

T. J. Moon, N. G.

It is not unusual for druggists to recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their customers. Many of them have used it themselves or in their families, and know from personal experience its great value in the treatment of coughs, colds and croup. They know too that their customers are their best friends, and naturally wish to give them the most reliable medicine they have for those ailments. Messrs. Daugherty Bros., prominent druggists of Indiana, Pa., say, "We sell more of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy than of any other cough syrup, and always take pleasure in recommending it to our customers." Mr. H. M. Urey, the popular druggist at Fredonia, Pa., who has sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for several years, says, "I can truly say that it is the best cough remedy in the market." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 58 public square.

NEW FALL

GUYER HAT,

\$2.75,

—AT—

The MAMMOTH.

Honest Methods Have Made Us What We Are.

## ON THE TABLE.

The Spring Street Paving Ordinance Again Laid

OVER FOR ANOTHER WEEK.

The City Council will not be decided until all the members of the Council are present to cast their votes—Contracts for more sewers.

The city council convened in regular session at 7 o'clock last night with vice-President McVey in the chair and the following members present: Hughes, Kiplinger, Metheany, Chapin, Van Eman, Miller, Foley, Brotherton and Harmon.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

W. M. Cox asked permission to put in platform scales on Tanner street. Referred to the street committee.

Matter of Rosa M. Toy's lot, being damaged by the change of grade at the east Market street bridge, was referred to the street committee.

The sidewalk committee recommended the sale of a number of sidewalks. The report was adopted.

The sewer committee recommended the extension of the Main street sewer a distance of 60 feet from Baker alley. The report was adopted.

The following communication from Mayor Baxter was read:

LIMA, OHIO, Sept. 23th, 1896.  
 To the Honorable City Council, Lima, O.

GENTLEMEN—Referring to the communications addressed to your honorable body by myself, under dates of July 13th and 27th, calling your attention to certain non-used street railway franchises and recommending their repeal, and no action having been taken thereon, I very respectfully beg leave to call your attention to the fact that the street railway property, including the franchises to Vine, Pearl and Union streets, including the tunnel, are advertised to be sold October 22nd, proximo.

There are neither legal nor moral obligations preventing the city from rescinding these unused franchises. The ordinances granting them specifically provide for their forfeiture in case they are not availed of within one year from the date of their passage. I again urge their repeal, as it certainly will save litigation, proceedings in injunction, etc., etc. A clear case of "an ounce of prevention."

The very fact that they are offered for sale certifies to their value. The only object of this recommendation is that when the privileges are again given away it can be done on terms more equitable and just to the taxpayers than the present "slipshod" ordinances to the street railway system afford, and as said in a former communication, that the absurdity of a great corporation earning 25 per cent. on anything like a fair capitalization, paying but thirty dollars to ward paving the public square, may not be repeated in the new grants.

A stray franchise given to some one, at some time or other, to disfigure the town, endanger life and property with another electric light plant, with no provision for proper and thorough equipment, but simply to go ahead and do as they please, is also offered for sale, appraised at the extraordinary value of one hundred dollars.

It cannot be possible that such an outrage will be permitted to go on by an intelligent council, elected to conserve the interests of the people.

The band stand, that has so long ornamented the public square, if not a thing of beauty, has certainly been useful in affording pleasure to thousands of people on our famous Saturday nights, has also been put up at public auction to be sold to the highest bidder, without even asking the consent of John Chapin, Joseph Goldsmith, Geo. Humston, James Langan, W. K. Boone, S. A. Baxter, and many others, who paid out of their own pockets for building it and who also assist in paying for the music furnished from it.

It was erected by enterprising men

purely to give pleasure to the people of Lima. It never belonged to the city council to give away, and the cheek of the parties endeavoring to sell the property is paralleled in history only by the effrontery of the gentleman who took the Savior on top of a mountain and, pointing out a large amount of real estate, that he did not own, offered to trade it off for certain privileges and immunities.

Very respectfully,  
 S. A. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mr. Foley said that the Mayor's communications had not been given proper consideration. He considered the matter of the franchises serious, and moved to refer the communication to the light committee and that the solicitor be instructed to draft an ordinance before next Monday night, cancelling the franchises referred to by the mayor.

Mr. Chapin thought the matter should be attended to at once, because the street railway is about to be sold.

Mr. Hughes opposed a revoking or cancelling ordinance until the matter be thoroughly investigated by a committee.

Mr. Miller said that the Street Railway Co.'s franchise for the Union street tunnel and Vine street had been forfeited, but, together with the city band stand, were advertised for sale with the road and its equipments. He thought that immediate action should be taken in the matter.

The solicitor said that the selling of the forfeited franchises would make no difference. A revoking ordinance could be passed even if the franchise should be sold or transferred to another company.

Mr. Brotherton said that the former committee on the franchise matter had not reported because the street railway people could sell nothing that they did not have a legal title to and the committee did not wish to embarrass the proposed sale. He did not oppose a further investigation.

Mr. Foley thought that the electric light franchise granted A. E. Townsend, of the Street Railroad Co., should especially be revoked, and at once.

Mr. Foley's motion was carried.

The clerk read bids received upon the proposed Atlantic avenue and Linden street sewers. W. M. Crossen's bids were the lowest upon both and a motion was made to award the two contracts to him, but was defeated by a vote of 7 yeas and 5 nays. No further action was taken.

The engineer recommended grade for Cherry alley. The report was adopted.

G. W. Glaze was allowed \$12.40 for the construction of sidewalks.

North Metcalf street property owners petitioned to have that street widened and curbed from Wayne street to the Elda road. Referred to the street committee.

B. G. Puroit, as president of the Lima Electric Light Co., submitted a bid offering to heat the city building with steam at a rate of \$400 per year, the Electric Light Co. to furnish the pipes, providing the contract be awarded for five years, or for \$400 for one year and the city to furnish the pipes. The Lima Natural Gas Co. submitted a bid offering heat the building for \$400 a year and \$42 per year for the South Side hose house. Upon motion the latter bid was accepted.

Ordinance for the construction of a sewer from J. P. Jackson's property on south Main street, to the Circular street sewer, was read.

Ordinance for the proposed Cherry alley sewer was given its first reading.

Ordinance to establish grade of Cherry alley from Haller street to Murphy street, was read.

Ordinance for the proposed Second street, Collett and Spring street sewers, were given their second readings.

Resolution for the construction of certain sidewalks on Collett street was read and passed.

Ordinance to establish grade of first alley west of Harrison avenue, was read and passed.

Ordinance for the proposed north Jackson street sewer, was read and referred to the solicitor, who was instructed to prepare the ordinance so as to provide for a continuous sewer from Wayne to Pearl street.

THE SPRING STREET ORDINANCE

The Spring street paving ordinance was taken up again and Mr. Brotherton moved to place it on its final passage.

Mr. Chapin moved to lay the ordinance over another week. His motion was seconded.

Mr. Brotherton argued that all that could be said in favor of the proposed improvement had been said already, and the ordinance had been laid over for one week after having been given its third reading. He spoke at considerable length opposing the ordinance and the motion to lay it over. Mr. Van Eman finally arose to a point of order, claiming that Mr. Brotherton's argument was against the proposed improvement and not upon the motion before the house.

Mr. Chapin stated that objections had been made to the proposed improvement, and that he wanted the ordinance laid over for another week so that those in favor of the improvement could bring in a rebuttal.

Mr. Metheany said that he had favored the proposed improvement from the start and would vote for it at the proper time, but did not want to vote earlier than next Monday night.

Mr. Hughes again agreed with Mr. Brotherton in opposing the ordinance and the motion to lay it over. He said that the object of the motion to lay the ordinance over, was to hold

THIS : WEEK : IS : LIABLE : TO : BE : A : RAINY : WEEK.

G. E. BLUEM,  
57 PUBLIC SQUARE.Umbrellas  
AND Mackintoshes  
For Ladies and Children.Cloak  
Department

This week is liable to be rainy and you may need or want an Umbrella or Mackintosh. Here is where you can buy them and get good values for your money.

This department the largest and best in the city.

We are showing only the productions of established cloak manufacturers; many are controlled exclusively by us in Lima. The styles, materials and combinations are exclusive.

Black and Colored Dress Goods.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Jackets

New arrivals almost every day and at bargain prices.

Can be found here at all prices and a splendid assortment to select from.

G. E. BLUEM,

The Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Cloak House.

it until two members of the council who were then absent, and were likely to vote for the ordinance when present, should return.

Mr. Foley admitted that he was in favor of laying the ordinance over so that all members could vote upon it.

Mr. Chapin's amendment to lay the ordinance over for another week was finally submitted to a vote, and was carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Chapin, Foley, Harmon, Kiplinger, McVey, Van Eman and Miller.

Nays—Hughes, Brotherton and Metheany.

The ordinance authorizing the construction of sewer connections on west Spring street was taken up and upon motion was laid over for another week.

Upon motion the contract for the proposed west Wayne street sewer was awarded to John Lyons.

Upon motion by Mr. Foley, the vote of earlier in the evening upon awarding the contracts for the Atlantic

avenue and Linden street sewers was reconsidered.

Mr. Foley stated that he understood that some of Mr. Crossen's diggers had made only 40 cents a day. He then moved to award the contracts to Mr. Crossen providing he would give bond to pay his laborers \$1.50 per day.

The solicitor and several members of the council stated that the council had no authority to specify what wages should be paid. The chair declared the motion out of order.

Mr. Foley gave the engineer a dab by intimating that, for political advantages, that city official permitted Crossen to fulfill his contracts with the city in a very poor way.

Mr. Van Eman then moved to award the two contracts to Mr. Crossen, he being the lowest responsible bidder and entitled to the contracts according to law, unless all bids be rejected. This motion was carried.

Clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for the construction of the

proposed east McKibben street sewer.

The purchasing committee was instructed to purchase three tons of hay for the fire department.

Mr. Hughes suggested that the culvert or extension of the Askins sewer, and retaining walls at the West street bridge be constructed of concrete instead of stone, the former material being much cheaper. The matter was thoroughly discussed, and upon motion was referred to the sewer committee purchasing committee and the engineer, with power to act.

Adjourned.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chubblins, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. S. Vertlamp, Lima.

THE COLUMBIA.

ROB ROY!

Winter Tans for Wet Weather.

We have the only ones in the city.

ROB ROY OPERA TOE, CZAR LONDON TOE.

These Shoes are made from Russian turned oil grain leather, full Russia, calf lined and strictly hand sewed welts, which makes them water proof, and the only water proof shoe on the market.

These goods are sold in all large cities for \$6.00 and \$7.00. Our price for James A. Banister's make \$5.00. AAA to E

We also have the Red Shoe with black edge and sole, called winter Tans. They are cheaper but are not water proof.

BUY OUR ROB ROYS.

You had them last year---A new pair refunded for any pair that proves wrong.

Remember, ours are the only ones in the city.

THE COLUMBIA;

LEADING SHOE HOUSE. LIMA, O.

Agents for Hanan & Son, J. A. Banister & Co. and Edwin C. Burt's Shoes.



# The Campaign

## Is Open!

And everybody admits that it is to be the most exciting and important campaign in American politics for many years. Not since the war have the people been so deeply interested in political policies, and the result is that for the next two months the

# Newspapers

## Will be Read!

As they have never been read before. And not only read in the casual way that is usual doing other portions of the year, but they will be studied as text books by thousands of persons anxious to inform themselves upon the issues of the campaign. This all means an increase in the values of newspaper advertising, and the shrewd business man will readily appreciate the importance of taking advantage of this increasing value.

# Now is the Time

## To Advertise

And push your business. While people are reading the papers for political pointers, they will read your advertisement. They are sure to do it. People all want to buy goods at this time of the year for their winter's use and they will buy from those who, through the columns of the newspaper ask them to do so.

# Make No Mistake

In thinking people will buy whether you advertise or not. The merchant who uses printer's ink keeps his clerk's busy and does a thriving business, where the one who does not advertise sees his clerk's setting about all day, because the people have not been informed through the newspaper what bargains he has, if any.

# If It Is Job Work

You want, we are right in line. We will quote you prices on Job Work that will make you smile. We are actually doing work so cheap that no one can afford to do without it. All manner of office stationery, bills of every size, dodgers, etc., done at your own price.

# THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT GO.

221 NORTH MAIN STREET.

### CITIES AND MANUFACTURES.

New York Ahead in Some Things, but Not in All Branches of Industry.

At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war Philadelphia was the chief city in population in the United States, and it retained that position until 1813, and along with it it held until recently the first position in respect to manufactures. By the census of 1880 New York stood ahead of Philadelphia in manufactures, and in 1890 Philadelphia fell to third place, Chicago taking second.

While New York is at the head in point of total product, it is exceeded by other American cities in certain industries. In iron work Chicago, which has 30 factories, stands at the head, and New York comes second, with 80 only. In the manufacture of jewelry Providence comes first, Newark, N. J., second and New York third. In the manufacture of rubber goods Boston is far in advance of New York, and the second place on the list is held by Cleveland. In the manufacture of shirts Troy comes first, New York second and Philadelphia third. In the manufacture of soap and candles Chicago comes first and New York second. In the manufacture of woolen goods Philadelphia is far in advance of all other cities, Lowell, Mass., occupying the second place.

In the manufacture of wire, including wire work and wire cable, San Francisco comes first and Wilkesbarre, Pa., second. In the manufacture of trunks and valises Newark, N. J., stands first and Milwaukee second. In the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, a business in which more than \$50,000,000 is invested, New York city easily takes first place, but in the manufacture of smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff St. Louis comes first, Richmond second and Baltimore third. In the manufacture of hats and caps Philadelphia comes first and New York second.

In hosiery and knit goods Philadelphia is first, Cohoes, N. Y., second and Milwaukee third. New York occupies a very subordinate place. In the manufacture of factory made furniture Chicago comes first, New York second and Grand Rapids, Mich., third. In mill products (flour and grist) Minneapolis comes first, St. Louis second and New York third. In the manufacture of cutlery and edge tools Newark, N. J., comes first and Philadelphia second; New York's place is below that of Rochester. In the manufacture of chemicals Philadelphia comes first, away and beyond other American cities, and Brooklyn follows second, and Syracuse is third. In the manufacture of men's clothing New York comes first, Philadelphia second and Chicago third. In the manufacture of women's clothing New York comes first, Chicago second and Cincinnati third. In brass work, castings and finishings, Waterbury, Conn., comes first, Philadelphia second and Baltimore third.

In the manufacture of boots and shoes Lynn, Mass., is first, Brockton, Mass., second, Haverhill, Mass., third and St. Louis fourth. Chicago is first in agricultural implements, New York in bookbinding, Brooklyn in cooperage, Portland, Or., in awnings, tents and sails, Fall River in cotton goods, with Lowell second, Chicago in lumber products, Chicago in musical instruments and spring beds, Philadelphia in patent medicines, St. Louis in harness and saddlery, Paterson in silk goods, Chicago in meat packing, Philadelphia in umbrellas and canes and New York in the manufacture of malt liquors, with Philadelphia second and St. Louis third. New York also occupies to keep at the head of the cities of the country in the consumption of malt and spirituous liquors.—New York Sun.

### A Solo Part.

First Boy—You ought to come to the concert our music teacher is going to give.

Second Boy—You go to be in?

First Boy—Yes. I'm one of the primmer donas. We're going to give a cantata.

Second Boy—Wot's that?

First Boy—Oh, it's all about sunshine and storms, and picnics and harvesters, and all sorts of country things. It's fine.

Second Boy—Do you sing all that?

First Boy—N-no. I'm only in the first scene, "Early mornin' on the farm."

Second Boy—What do you do?

First Boy—I crow.—Pearson's Weekly.

### Fly Paper.

Flies have become so acute that poison paper no longer attracts them. A new dish is now prepared for them which has been very successful. Take a teaspoonful of ground black pepper and mix it with 2 teaspoonfuls of brown sugar. Moisten the compound with milk and place where there are rays of light. The flies will generally be quickly attracted and eat greedily. If they do, it will be their last meal, for the least taste of it is to a fly poison.—New York Sun.

### Continuous Wool Spinning.

A unique kind of machine has been devised by the Woonsocket (R. I.) Machine and Press company, by which continuous wool spinning is effected, thus rendering practicable the superseding of the mule in spinning woolen yarn. This spinner is built of 96 spindles in a machine and can be operated on the very highest of stock or that which is medium or low grade. And not only this, but one such machine of 96 spindles will, it is stated, spin as much yarn as will a mule of 400 spindles, consequently saving floor space, power and cost of labor, as the arrangement can be operated by a lady in charge, the same as is the case with a cotton frame, and the opinion of woolen manufacturers is that by the use of this spinner a mill will be able to effect an important saving in the production of its goods.—Exchange.

### IRISH NEWSPAPER CLAIMS.

Some Quaint Announcements Which Are to Be Observed in Them.

The publishers of Irish newspapers designed for home circulation appear to work on the theory that it is wise for the conductors of a newspaper to let the whole world know, not what it contains nor how extensively it circulates nor what advantages of publicity it offers, but rather the class of people who read it and who and what they are. Thus one who reads the published announcements of some of these papers cannot fail to be impressed with their recognition of social conditions which get very little tolerance in the United States. There is the Roscommon Constitutionalist, for instance, which, the advertisement declares, "enjoys the patronage of the clergy, gentry, merchants, shopkeepers and farmers." There is the Northern Standard of Monaghan, which declares that it has "a very extensive and rapidly increasing circulation among the Conservative landed gentry, farmers and the general public." The Galway Observer claims a large circulation among farmers and commercial men. There is the Leader of Naas, in western Ireland, which appeals for patronage as "the recognized organ of clergy, professional men, traders, graziers and farmers." The Irish Cyclist and Athlete, published in Dublin every Wednesday, is sold for a penny, and this is the appeal it makes: "Cyclists are more or less a moneyed class, and the journal has an enormous circulation among them." The Irish Educational Journal, published in Belfast every Friday and sold for twopenny, claims as its patrons "school managers and inspectors, the clergy of all denominations and the general public."

The Drogheda is supported, its bulletin declares, "by the mercantile, manufacturing and agricultural interests, and, from the respectability of its subscribers, is a most desirable medium." The Journal of Clare is published in Jail street, Ennis, and is "the recognized organ of the gentry, the best class of farmers, and the wealthy classes generally of Clare." It is "well printed and has ably written leading articles on local and general topics—due attention paid to literature." The Clare Advertiser, which is also the Kilrush Gazette, was established in 1856, and its announcement of its merits contains this solemn warning: "Advertisers should see this paper before they select, as fly sheets on tea paper are called newspapers, being but the exorcism of literature." The Carrickfergus Gazette, published every Friday morning, is sold for a penny at "Corney House, High street and North street, Carrickfergus." The industries of Carrickfergus would appear from the announcements to be somewhat varied, for they include "iron and wood, shipbuilding yards, flax spinning mills, weaving factories, printing and bleaching works, trade in shipping and four salt mines." The Armagh Standard makes a few claims to aristocratic patronage. It announces that it is "extensively read by the upper, middle and working classes, and that it will continue on its march of loyalty, independence and progress, its circulation being far in advance of any newspaper that ever was or at present is published in Armagh." Under this announcement is another line signed by the proprietor, "The foregoing is a fact which cannot be denied." The Wicklow News is published by the proprietor, "The foregoing is a fact which cannot be denied." The Wicklow News is published by the proprietor, "The foregoing is a fact which cannot be denied."

Not to Be Found in the Reports. A prominent Philadelphia lawyer was narrating to a younger advocate some of the delays and complications of a chancery suit in which he was engaged. "Bless me," said the junior advocate, "I never heard of anything parallel to that except Jarndyce versus Jarndyce." The other at once looked thoughtful, and pretty soon, pleading an engagement, went off. The next morning he went into the younger man's office with an air of great vexation. "Look here!" he said. "Why can't you remember names accurately? Here I've spent the whole night trying to find that case of Jarndyce versus Jarndyce that you mentioned, and there isn't any such case in the Pennsylvania law reports at all!"—Bookman.

### SCHOOL 100 YEARS AGO.

The Rigid Discipline Little Mary Fairfax Was Told Upon to Obey.

It was not in this joyous fashion, however, that school presented itself to another and far brighter little girl, Mary Fairfax, who was born over 100 years ago, and who afterward became Mrs. Somerville and one of the most learned women in England. Mary was fortunate enough to live the first ten years of her life by the seashore, the happiest, wildest, shiest child that ever played all day long on the yellow sands and made huge collections of shells, and weeds, and pebbles, and other treasures brought her as playthings by the waves. When it rained and her mother would not permit her to run out, she read over and over again the three books which formed her library—"The Arabian Nights," "Robinson Crusoe" and "Pilgrim's Progress." Now and then her father, who was an officer in the English navy, came home from sea, and finding his little daughter as ignorant as a child could be he made her read aloud to him every morning a chapter of Hume's "History of England." This was all her education until she was 10 years old, when one dreadful day her parents sent her to a boarding school, a small and very expensive boarding school, kept by Miss Primrose, who was so stately and so severe that her pupils used to say they never saw her smile. Thanks to the healthy outdoor life she had always led, little Mary was straight and strong as a young Indian, but that did not save her from the ingenious tortures designed for stooping children and which she describes for us in her memoirs:

"A few days after my arrival I was included in stiff stays with a steel busk in front, while, above my frock, hands drew my shoulders back till the shoulder blades met. Then a steel rod, with a semicircle which went under the chin, was clasped to the steel busk in my stays. In this constrained state I and most of the younger children had to prepare our lessons."

Think of it, you luxurious little people who prepare your lessons jolling on rocking chairs, nestling in sofa corners or lying comfortably on warm hearth rugs before cheerful fires! Think of studying a whole page of Johnson's Dictionary every day, spelling, definitions, even the very position of each word in the long columns, and all the while unable to lean backward or forward or turn your head from side to side, unable even to see what the girl next to you was doing. That was a discipline which must have made home and the dear shining ocean sands a picture of paradise—of paradise lost—to poor, tired, timid Mary Fairfax. And the worst of it was she learned so little at Miss Primrose's school that, when she escaped for her first holidays, she covered herself with disgrace by writing "bank knot" for bank note and was severely scolded for being so idle and wasting such golden opportunities.

She was taught to sew, however, very neatly, and in after years she grew so passionately fond of study—of real, hard, severe, uncompromising study—that it was necessary, when she was 15, to take away her candles, so that she might not sit up half the night over her books. Even then she used to arise at daybreak, wrap herself in a blanket—not being allowed a fire—and work away at algebra and Latin until breakfast time. She wrote a number of valuable works on scientific subjects, and she lived to be 92 years old, proving that neither hard schools nor hard study is certain to shorten our days.—Agnes Repplier in St. Nicholas.

### Not to Be Found in the Reports.

A prominent Philadelphia lawyer was narrating to a younger advocate some of the delays and complications of a chancery suit in which he was engaged. "Bless me," said the junior advocate, "I never heard of anything parallel to that except Jarndyce versus Jarndyce." The other at once looked thoughtful, and pretty soon, pleading an engagement, went off. The next morning he went into the younger man's office with an air of great vexation. "Look here!" he said. "Why can't you remember names accurately? Here I've spent the whole night trying to find that case of Jarndyce versus Jarndyce that you mentioned, and there isn't any such case in the Pennsylvania law reports at all!"—Bookman.

### Cheering.

An Argonaut reader sends us the following from Sonora, Mexico: A mining man down here told me that when he became engaged he wrote a letter full of rhapsodies to a former partner of his who had married during their separation of several years, acquainting him with the fact. In return he received the following:

"Dear Sir:—I got your letter yesterday. So you are going to be married. All right. Go ahead. I've been married five years. The first time I was married I wish myself in hell. A second time, I wish myself in heaven. A third time, I wish myself in hell. A fourth time, I wish myself in heaven. A fifth time, I wish myself in hell. A sixth time, I wish myself in heaven. A seventh time, I wish myself in hell. A eighth time, I wish myself in heaven. A ninth time, I wish myself in hell. A tenth time, I wish myself in heaven. A eleventh time, I wish myself in hell. A twelfth time, I wish myself in heaven. A thirteenth time, I wish myself in hell. A fourteenth time, I wish myself in heaven. A fifteenth time, I wish myself in hell. A sixteenth time, I wish myself in heaven. A seventeenth time, I wish myself in hell. A eighteenth time, I wish myself in heaven. A nineteenth time, I wish myself in hell. A twentieth time, I wish myself in heaven. A twenty-first time, I wish myself in hell. 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**Rev. A. M. Shimer, D.D.**  
 Maple St., Des Moines, Ia.  
 Dr. Kay's Renovator  
 A positive cure for Dr. Kay's Renovator, Cures all kinds of skin diseases, including Eczema, Psoriasis, Scabies, Ringworm, etc. It is a powerful purifier of the blood and a restorative of the skin. It is sold by all druggists and by mail for \$1.00 per bottle. Write for FREE SAMPLE and Booklet.  
**DRUGGISTS**  
**HARLEY PHARMACY, LIMA, O.**

**Erie Railroad.**  
 Time Card in Effect  
 June 15th, 1898.  
**From LIMA, OHIO.**  
**TRAINS WEST.**  
 No. 5, Vestibule Limited, daily, for Chicago and the West, 11:35 a.m.  
 No. 3, Pacific Express, daily, for Chicago and the West, 12:35 p.m.  
 No. 1, Express, daily, except Sunday, for Chicago and the West, 1:35 p.m.  
 No. 3, Local Freight, daily, except Sunday, 2:35 p.m.  
 No. 12, Wells Fargo Limited Express, daily, except Monday, 5:30 a.m.  
**TRAINS EAST.**  
 No. 8, Vestibule Limited, daily, for New York and East, 9:05 a.m.  
 No. 2, Express, daily, except Sunday, 10:05 a.m.  
 No. 10, Express, daily, for New York, 11:05 a.m.  
 No. 32, Local Freight, daily, except Sunday, 7:00 a.m.  
 Train 13 will not run days following local holidays.  
 Through coaches and sleeping cars to New York and Boston.  
**FRANK C. McCoy, Agent.**  
**W. G. MACEDON, Trav. Pass. Agent.**  
 Huntington, Ind.

**TINY CABINETS OF GLASS.**  
 An Adaptation of the Popular Glass and Ribbon Box Idea.  
 These who admired the glass and ribbon boxes which in vogue a few years ago will be ready to attempt some new things in that line which are now seen. These are glass cabinets. They are made of ground glass and clear glass, the panels joined by ribbon or by the better and not more expensive way of having an interlocking of carpenter join them with wood. Either ground or clear glass, or both combined, may be used. The ground glass can be decorated with rough etching or in every case with cut and etched designs and simple hand-painted in gold and aluminum paint.  
 Photographs may be tucked behind the clear glass or the glass left to show the contents of the cabinet.  
 Several shelves may be placed inside these cabinets, the height of these little houses or pagodas varying from 13 to 25 inches.  
 By cementing cut glass jewels in the window-work and placing the woodwork in a light effect is secured.

**Skin Disease Cured.**  
 LIMA, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1898. - About a year ago my father was troubled with eruptions and itching on his skin. He procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it helped him so much that he took three bottles and found that he was cured.  
**DORA DITTRICK.**

**A Perfect Fit.**  
 She - "Is this dress a fit?"  
 He - "It couldn't be much more of a fit without being a convulsion!" - *Detroit Free Press.*

**Try Allen's Foot-Ease.**  
 A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season of year your feet feel swollen and hot, and get tired easily. If you have aching feet, new shoes or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures and prevents swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package sent free by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

**More Encouragement.**  
 "I have another proof of my theory," cried the moralist gleefully.  
 "What theory?"  
 "That the world is growing better. I discovered yesterday that they have stopped putting pictures in cigarette packages." - *Washington Star.*

**Have you earache, toothache, sore throat, pains or swellings of any sort?**  
 A few applications of Dr. Thon's Electric Oil will bring relief almost instantly.

**Found.**  
 At Vorkamp's drug store, a marvelous cure for all kidney complaints, nervous exhaustion and female weakness. It is Foley's Kidney Cure.

## YOUNG MEN AS CITIZENS.

A Citizen Has No Right to be Negligent of the Community's Welfare.

The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., treats of "The Young Man as a Citizen" in The Ladies' Home Journal. In defining the duties of citizenship he says: "A citizen has no more right to be neglectful of the interests of the civic whole in which he is a member than a parent or child has to be neglectful of the interests of the domestic whole in which he is a member. There is the same quality of un-Christian disregard involved in both cases, and whether a man lets his state or city shift for itself or whether he lets his family shift for itself in the one instance as well as in the other he is false to his corporate duty and is a despicable shirk."

"The doctrine just enunciated needs to be preached and pushed. A great deal of our political misery is due to the fact that men who are fairly faithful in most of the relations in which they are placed do not hesitate and are not ashamed to be drones and renegades in their relations to the town or nation that they belong to. They would consider themselves reprobates were they to allow a neighbor to suffer abuse without an attempt at intervention, but would see their entire city, with all its machinery of government, go to the dogs and the harpies without one definite effort at rescue or one distinct thought that such inaction was wicked and inhuman. Nothing will correct this evil but the creation of a sentiment so energetic and pervasive that decent people will not have the cowardly audacity to neglect the primary duties that pertain to them in their civic capacity. Citizens will attend the primaries, register and vote when the prevalent sentiment of attachment to our institutions is so pronounced and compelling that failure to discharge the functions of a citizen will be branded as contemptible."

"Patriotism has come rather generally to be interpreted as a willingness to fight and die for one's country and its institutions. That answers very well for a definition of patriotism during times of war, but is generally deficient in that it allows no room for patriotism in times of peace. We should consider that a very cheap specimen of conjugal fidelity which put a man upon caring for his wife and devoting himself to her necessities only on occasions when she was threatened by ruin. A husband's love has its sphere of service at all times and in all situations. So has patriotism. Shooting our national enemies is only a small and accidental part of the matter. What our country needs most is men who will love her and not die for her, but live for her while there is no shooting going on."

**Wonderful Power.**  
 The power of imagination is amusingly illustrated in the story told of an old lady who had never heard the celebrated violinist Paganini play, and one day obtained permission to attend a rehearsal of one of his concerts.

It so happened that Paganini did not take his violin with him to the rehearsal that day, but borrowed one from a member of the orchestra, and instead of playing as usual simply kept up a kind of pizzicato accompaniment.

After the rehearsal the old lady went up to Mr. Cooke, the musical director, and said in a burst of enthusiasm: "Oh, dear, Mr. Cooke, what a wonderful man he is! I declare I never knew what music was capable of till this morning."

"Indeed, madam, he is truly a marvelous man," assented Mr. Cooke with a smile, "but this morning you are misdeared rather to your imagination than your ears for the delight you have had, for Paganini has not really played at all. He has not even touched a bow."  
 "Well," said the old lady, after a moment's astounded silence, recovering herself, "then all I can say is he's even more remarkable than I thought he was. For if he can affect me in such a manner without playing, what should I do, how should I feel, when he really did play?" - *Yonkers Companion.*

**Happy Rita.**  
 The answer was made to Frederick the Great by one of his generals when he threatened, if defeated in his next battle, to abdicate, go off to Venice and practice as a physician. "Toujours assassin?" The old Scottish gentleman near the border was hardly less happy when he said to his son, who was leaving him to settle as a doctor in Carlisle, "Gang awa, man; gang awa and avenge Flodden."

**Patents on Improvements.**  
 Every application for the patent of a machine or an improvement of a machine must explain the principle of its operation and the best method, according to the inventor's knowledge, of operating it, and must also state what portion of the device or improvement the inventor claims as his own.

**EVERY DOT IS A PORE**  
**IF A PORE BECOMES CLOGGED**  
 Inflammation and Irritation set in causing  
**PIMPLES**  
 Blisters, Blackheads, Baby blemishes, and falling hair. The only preventive is  
**CUTICURA SOAP**  
 Because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES.  
 Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps. It is throughout the world. *For Sale by Druggists and by Mail, 10c per Box, 25c per Box, 50c per Box. Write for "How to Prevent Facial Blemishes," Free.*

**TWO COWS GO AMUCK**  
 A WICKED RED BOVINE AND A VERY BAD BRINDLE.

One Chased a Woman Up Stairs in a Long Island Town and the Other Wrecked a Millinery Store in New Jersey - How Cows Made Themselves Notorious.

Two common, ordinary milk cows have distinguished themselves recently. One was a red cow of Greenport, L. I., the other a brindle of Pittsate, N. J. One chased a woman up stairs; the other ran into a dry goods shop, but was stopped in her mad career by some fall bonnets, on which she began to browse.

George Baker and his wife live on South street in Greenport. Baker was at work near his house the other day, and his thoughtful helpmate was taking his lunch to him when she saw a cow running down the road toward her full tilt. This cow belongs to Morris Kaplin and was quietly grazing, when some children teased her. The frightened cow broke her tether, ran, jumped a low fence and was away down the road, the children after her, yelling and throwing sticks and stones.

Mrs. Baker was alarmed when she saw the cow, her head lowered, bellowing. Mrs. Baker turned and ran toward her house. The cow pursued her. Mrs. Baker sprang through the gate. The cow still pursued her, the children still pursued the cow. Mrs. Baker opened the front door quicker than ever in her life before and jumped into the house. The cow jumped in after her. The children grew frightened in their turn and ran away.

Mrs. Baker, shrieking, ran up stairs two at a time. Up stairs went the cow awkwardly, with a seaway, ungraceful motion. Mrs. Baker reached her bedroom and slammed the door fast as the cow brought up bang against it. The cow howled and Mrs. Baker who ever next and then up to the door and peeped out. The cow was trying to eat the red flowers that adorned the carpet.

Mr. Baker was informed of his wife's unhappy predicament and armed himself with a large club. Then he ran down the stairs. The descent of that cow was slow and laborious, but finally Mr. Baker drove her down stairs and into the road.

The other cow, the Passaic brindle, is owned by a milkman named Duffhauser. A hand was playing before the hall where the congressional convention met at Passaic. Just as a man had Duffhauser's hand by the hand broke out into "Comrades - boom! boom! boom! rat-a-tat! ring!" It was a very vigorous band, was earning its money and was too much for the cow, who plainly has an ear for music. She broke away from the man leading her and ran into Meyer & Son's dry goods store on Main street. The store doors were closed, but the cow went right through them. The people in the store fled, and the cow, cawing, broke a showcase.

After upsetting some goods the cow made her way to the millinery department of the store. There was a duck of a hat there trimmed with clover flowers, and the cow forgot the band and was eating the clover when H. Meyers, H. Meyers' son, Duffhauser's man and a few others descended on her.

It took them half an hour to drive her from the store, and it will cost Duffhauser \$25 to pay for the damage she did. - *New York World.*

## The Prince's Cast Off Clothing.

As the Prince of Wales has set the pace in matters of fashion for many years past it is something of interest to know how his purchases are made. According to one of the British papers the prince never orders less than eight suits of clothes at a time, for each of which he pays the uniform price of \$40. He never wears a pair of trousers more than four times, and since his valet does not fall heir to his wardrobe and as his discarded clothes are not among the perquisites of his valet, there is a stock of thousands of them at Marlborough house. At his death he will doubtless have as large a collection as did King George IV, the auction of whose clothes extended through three weeks. All the prince's clothes, old and new - except his hats, which for some reason are kept at Sandringham - are stored at Marlborough house in what is known as the "brushing rooms," where several men are kept busy looking after them. The uniforms and state robes alone at Marlborough house are insured for \$20,000, so that his entire wardrobe must represent a very comfortable fortune.

## Great Triumph.

Instant relief and a permanent cure by the great remedy, Otto's Cure for Lung and Throat Diseases. Why will you irritate your throat and lungs with a hacking cough when Wm. M. Melville, sole agent, will furnish you a free sample bottle of this great guaranteed remedy? Sample free. Large bottles 50c and 25c.

**FARM FIELD AND GARDEN**  
**HOW TO BLANCH CELERY.**

The Expedient Methods of Modern Gardeners Described - Winter Storage.

The old custom of repeatedly handling the plants has given way to more expedient methods, and it is generally conceded that one hilling before the final banking is sufficient. When ready to hill the plants, cultivate deeply between the rows; then draw the soil loosely about the plants with a hoe or a scraper made for that purpose. This hilling should not be done till the plants have thickened up considerably, as the leaf stalks do not thicken after the soil is drawn about them. If banking with earth is to be practiced, one of the machines made for that particular purpose will be found very helpful, says a correspondent of Rural New Yorker and authority for the following:

For blanching the early crop the use of boards is preferred to that of earth. Celery intended for the winter markets is not usually blanched before storing, though it is well to hill it up slightly to straighten up the leaves and make the plants compact. That intended for late fall use will, of course, need some attention, as from four or six weeks are required to blanch the later crop. Boards are seldom employed in blanching this late crop.

On well drained soil the plants may be left in the rows till the last of November. If the plants are well banked, a little freezing of the tips of the leaves will do no harm. The mistake of applying winter protection too early is often made, thus injuring the crop by keeping it too warm.

For winter storage the method in some celery growing districts is, on well drained soils, to make beds of four to six double rows of plants with a wall of earth between - in effect a series of parallel trenches on the surface of the ground. Bank up on the outside till the tips of the leaves just show above the surface of the bed. Leave the bed in this condition till hard freezing begins; then throw two or three inches of soil over the surface. Let this soil freeze hard before applying litter and never apply heavy covering at the first approach of cold weather. The secret of success in the winter storage of celery is to keep it cool. As severe winter weather approaches the covering of litter may be increased unless there should be a fall of snow. To open the beds take the litter off from one end, break the crust of soil with a pickaxe and remove any desired amount of the celery, then carefully replace the covering. This plan has the merit of cheapness, and for holding plants through the winter is preferable to pit or cellar.

The treatment of celery stored in trenches varies. In general, however, it is best to have the trenches only wide enough for two or three rows of plants; otherwise there will be loss from heating. A single board is laid over the top of the trench, or in some cases two boards are put together, forming a span roof. As cold weather comes on, soil and litter are thrown over the outside of the boards. It is seldom advisable to place leaves and litter inside of the boards next to the plants, not only because of the heat, but because this forms a convenient nesting place for rats and mice. If the crop is to be preserved as early as January, it may well be stored in a cool cellar or pit.

**Strong Colonies For Wintering.**  
 What would you do in order to obtain a large number of late reared bees to insure strong colonies in the fall for safe wintering? This query was recently answered in The American Bee Journal.  
 Dr. C. C. Miller said, "Have no old queens." W. G. Lurabee, "A late honey flow is the best way." William McEvoy, "Feed the colonies in the evenings." G. M. Doolittle, "I let the bees take care of this matter to suit themselves." Dr. J. P. H. Brown, "Feed in proper quantity and at regular time to keep up brood rearing." Charles Dant & Son, "Leave the hive with plenty of honey, and let the bees take care of that part." J. A. Green, "See that the queen has room for laying in the broodchamber and feed regularly." Professor A. J. Cook, "Late stimulative feeding in case there is no fall honey crop would help, but I doubt if it pays." R. L. Taylor, "If the bees were getting no nectar, I would feed each colony regularly every day from a pint to a quart of thin granulated sugar sirup." Mrs. L. Harrison, "In a locality where there is a fall flow of honey, do nothing; where there is none, feed according to locality; feed while yet there is pollen to be gathered."

**Peach Baskets Marked.**  
 Michigan peach growers scented the perfume of a bill by the last legislature requiring manufacturers of fruit packages to stamp the capacity on each package, made by the American Gardening reports that "manufacturers throughout the state have ignored the provisions of the act, and at the instance of the fruit growers' associations John F. Dant & Son of Detroit has been arrested for the purpose of making a test case. The growers claim that only the makers of fruit packages and the commission men are benefited by the non-enforcement of the law, and they propose to carry the case to the highest courts."

**Protection From Early Frost.**  
 In districts in Japan where fruits and vegetables are liable to suffer from early spring frosts - or to speak meteorologically, late spring frosts - they carefully preserve all the prunings of their trees and make heaps of them in various outlying portions of the orchards. When the frost likely to do injury is imminent, they start one of these brush fires in the direction from which the wind comes. They only make fire enough to make a smoke, as explained in Mechanic's Monthly. To make a fire has a tendency to bring the cold into the orchard rather than to keep it out. Heat rarely or lightens the atmosphere, and the cold or heavier air presses forward into the vacuum made by the heat expanded. They depend on the smoke and not the heat for protection.

**Thrashing Grain From the Shock.**  
 Thrashing grain from the shock is a labor saving arrangement when all the conditions are favorable. But this year, says a writer in the Iowa Homestead, it brought grief to thousands of farmers, and with all the worry there has been a total loss of at least 500,000 acres of oats and many thousands acres of spring wheat in this state alone. There is more profit in stacking unless the machine is at hand and all the conditions are favorable for thrashing. In this region the mid-summer is usually dry, but we have occasional "catchy" harvest seasons. It pays to stack, both for the quality of the grain and the feeding value of the straw.

## Radishes In Winter.

Radishes fresh from the ground furnish a welcome luxury to the amateur's table, says Mechanic's Monthly. Frost will not hurt them, but they do not grow when the temperature is below the freezing point. But if only 10 or 12 degrees above the freezing point can be maintained under a glass frame seed sown in Sept. will give drawings soon after Christmas and which will continue till spring.

## CURING SEED LEAF TOBACCO

Avoid Too Rapid Drying, Also Excessive Dampness. Ventilating Tobacco Barns.

After the crop is safely housed, the anxious work of curing it properly throughout the seed leaf sections this is still done by air curing alone, which is accomplished by regulating the air and moisture by opening or closing doors or shutters in the barn. The process has been improved by greater care in the construction of barns, but it is at least a crude and imperfect method. With a view to affording assistance, a here produced from American Agriculturist the following advice:

The first point to avoid is the too rapid drying of the leaf. Drying is not curing, and the terms are in no way synonymous. The change of color and condition in the leaf is largely due to a process of fermentation which takes place in the hanging tobacco, and for which a certain amount of moisture in the leaf is necessary. If the leaf is dried too rapidly, this fermentation is either prevented altogether or checked to some extent, thereby affecting the result disastrously.

As far as possible the air in the shed during the whole curing process should be kept in such condition that the tobacco will never become quite dry and brittle. To this end, after the first two weeks following the hanging, the sheds should be kept tightly closed during dry weather, and if opened it should be at night or for awhile upon damp and misty days. If the buildings are kept close, the great amount of moisture evaporated from the tobacco will keep the air sufficiently damp even in dry weather.

The second principle is to keep the air in the shed from excessive dampness, which, with heat, causes a destructive fermentation, or rotting, which is entirely different from the fermentation of the curing process. For this reason the building should be kept well opened and ventilated the first week or two after hanging, that the fresh currents of air may carry off the large amount of moisture evaporating from the tobacco and also check any tendency to excessive heating. During the whole time of curing, after any protracted time of damp or warm, muggy weather, the sheds should be opened until the tobacco is partially dried off. To carry out both these principles the shed should be so constructed as to permit of its being tightly closed and also of its being opened and thoroughly ventilated. Light should be carefully excluded during the curing process, especially in its later stages, as it is found that strong light has an injurious effect upon the color of the leaf.

The tobacco barn is commonly ventilated by opening doors running the full length of the sides. Jacob Zimmer, an authority on this crop in the Miami valley, says a better plan is to have the tobacco barn as airtight as possible by nailing strips over all cracks, except to cut away six inches lengthwise at bottom to admit fresh air and leave an open space at top under the eaves, thus providing constant circulation of air. Screen space at bottom with wire netting to keep out vermin. If the weather is very dry when the tobacco is harvested, Mr. Zimmer would wet it before hanging in such a barn. If the weather becomes very wet with dense fogs and much rain, so that the crop may rot instead of cure, put in small coal stoves every 20 feet of the length of the house, with pipe through the roof. Keep up a gentle heat to dry the air somewhat, but admit enough fresh air to maintain its free circulation.

**Breaking Prairie.**  
 A Kansas farmer correspondent gives the experience of an Iowa farmer who wanted to raise a crop without waiting a year for the soil to rot. He proceeded as follows:

He first turned a four inch sod and followed in the same furrow with stirring plow and turned six inches of dirt on top of the sod. The next sod was turned into the bottom of the furrow and another furrow on top of it, and so on to the end. The piece was then planted to corn, and he never put plow or hoe into it after planting, and he had the biggest crop of corn in the county and scarcely a weed to be found in it. The next spring he plowed the land and sowed to spring wheat and had one of the best crops he ever raised. And he said the ground, for the whole ten inches turned was just like an ash heap, with scarcely a trace of sod to be found in it.

**Dr. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT**  
 THE ORIGINAL. ALL OTHERS IMITATIONS.  
 Is sold under positive Written Guarantee, by authorized agents, only, to cure Weak Memory, Nervous, Wakefulness, or Bore, Hysteria, Quinies, Night Loser, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, All Drains, Youthful Impurity, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium, or Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. At store or by mail, \$1 a box; six for \$5, with written guarantee to cure, or refund money. Sample package, containing ten days' treatment, with full instructions, 25 cents. One sample only sold to each person. At store or by mail.  
**Red Label Special Extra Strength**  
 For Impotency, Loss of Power, Lost Remembrance, Stomach or Bowel Troubles, \$1 a box; six for \$5, with written guarantee to cure in 30 days. At store or by mail.  
 Wm. Melville, Old Postoffice Corner, Lima, O.

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